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JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

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Advice * Planning * Underwriting

Nato Clears Way For West Summit

PARIS (Reuter). — The Nato Council yesterday completed what the British Defence Minister called "an extremely tough conference" by settling what points shall be put to Russia at the summit and surveying the state of Western defences.

The 15-nation Ministerial Council members heard a report from the Foreign Ministers of the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany on the matters to be raised at tomorrow's meeting of the heads of these four governments. The Ministers also reported on progress made by their officials on the preparations for the summit talks with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

During the conference, a move was made towards settling France's quarrel with Nato over "unification" — the new word for "integration" of national forces under Nato command.

The French are now expected to take part in technical talks, starting with unification of the communications system, including the European radar system.

Unified Air Defence

General Lauris Norstad, the American Commander of Nato, on Wednesday emphatically stressed the need for unified air defence.

Mr. Harold Watkinson, British Defence Minister, said the debate on unified defence had been "very useful."

He said his announcement on Wednesday of British readiness to maintain its present forces in Germany and reconsider plans for withdrawing fighter planes from there was made because "we felt this was the year when we should not appear as if we were pulling out of Europe."

West Germany and Italy have also responded to American appeal to European Nato members to take a bigger share of the common defence burden. West Germany pledged a nearly 10 per cent increase in defence spending next year, to build up a long-range radar system as part of the integrated network which General Norstad demands.

Britain Rejects Disengagement

LONDON (Reuter). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan yesterday rejected a suggestion by a Labour Member in the House of Commons that he should put forward a plan for disengagement in Central Europe at the forthcoming summit talks.

He told Mr. John Rankin, "We have never supported what is usually called disengagement."

"What we do support are the provisions for controlling armaments in an agreed zone in Europe, which were contained in a Western plan put forward at the Geneva conference in May."

Outsiders Can Join Soviet Economic Unit

BELGRADE (Reuter). — The Soviet Bloc Council for Mutual Economic Assistance yesterday adopted a new statute making it possible for other European countries to join the organisation if they accept its aims and principles, according to the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug.

At a five-day session in Sofia, the council discussed long-term economic planning by the Communist bloc nations, further specialization in the production of machinery for the chemical, sugar, paper, and meat-processing industries, and the increase of production of iron and steel.

Usually reliable sources here said yesterday that the Yugoslav Government is working out plans for closer contacts between the Balkan states, possibly including a meeting of parliamentarians.

This is a move to counter a series of Soviet bloc initiatives reportedly aimed at promoting Balkan unity.

MOON MAY HARBOUR LIFE, SAY SOVIETS

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Soviet scientists believe the airless, waterless moon may harbour life.

This is asserted in an article distributed here this week by the Soviet Embassy.

Most American scientists feel sure no living thing like those on earth can be growing on the moon now. They doubt that they ever did. But the Soviet author of the article, Mr. F. Siegel, says that the concept of the moon as a dead world "needs revision."

He adds that lately astronomers have finally established that strange spots of changing colour and location can be seen at the bottom of some lunar craters (Plato, Aristarchus, and others).

This may well be a primitive form of vegetation capable of adapting under extreme conditions. In fact, Soviet scientists have recently suggested that the lower forms of life probably exist on the moon.

ISRAEL WINS ASIAN CUP ZONE SERIES

Iraq and Persia Exchange Charges of Aggression

BAGHDAD. — The Iraqi Foreign Ministry has accused Iran of "numerous continuous aggressions" over the past years on their common frontier.

Cairo Says Kassem Assisting Israel

LONDON (Reuter). — Cairo Radio's "Voice of the Arabs" yesterday accused Major-General Abdul Karim Kassem of having refused help to Palestinians during the 1948 war.

The Israeli eleven, which won the Asian Cup West Zone soccer tournament here yesterday when they drew, 2-2, in their return match with Pakistan after a scoreless first half.

Menchel and Ratanai scored for Israel, Omar and Gafoor for Pakistan.

The Israel eleven, which won the Asian Cup West Zone soccer tournament here yesterday when they drew, 2-2, in their return match with Pakistan after a scoreless first half.

They were two goals down.

	Games	Goals	Points
Israel	5	16	8
Persia	5	16	8
Pak.	5	12	6
India	5	8	4

early in the second half before they were stung out of their listlessness and showed their true form, wiping off the arrears within ten minutes.

Pakistan, who had more of the play up to this stage, took the lead in the ninth minute after the interval, when centre-forward Omar beat Portal with a drive from an acute angle. Gafoor, the right half, increased the lead eight minutes later, when he met a lobbed pass on the volley and crashed the ball into the net.

Israel came back strongly, putting severe pressure on the Pakistani defence. Menchel scored from a free kick on the 19th minute, and eight minutes later Razabi, who had replaced Nahari, headed the equalizer.

With the match levelled, the momentum of Israel's attack lessened and the match petered out in a draw.

Persia, who shares second place with Pakistan, still has a match to play against India today, but the outcome cannot affect Israel's top position.

Both Israel and Persia will invite the Indian team to play in their countries. India has accepted provisionally, subject to her qualifying for the Olympic tournament in Rome next year. In this case the Indian team would play matches in Israel and Persia on its way home.

Syrian-Jordan Air Clash Reported

An air battle between Syrian Miss and Jordan Hawker Hunter took place over Jordan territory a few days ago, the Israel Radio's Arabic service reported yesterday.

The radio said that Jordan had lodged a strongly-worded protest with the Syrian authorities and that there is considerable tension between them.

It said news of the incident was suppressed in Jordan.

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Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi yesterday received the Ambassadors of Argentina, Austria and Great Britain, and their ladies. Among those present were the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen; the Acting Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Ya'acov Tsur; Mrs. Rebecca Sieff; and the Acting Civil Service Commissioner and Mrs. Itzhak Melamede.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Zvi also received Miss Inga Deutschkron, of Ma'ariv, who covered the President's tour of Burma, and Mr. D. Gindi, of the paper's editorial board who presented them with an album of photographs from the tour.

Miss Francisca Hall, Charge d'Affaires of Guatemala, called on Mayor Mordechai Ish-Shalom on Thursday to congratulate him on his election as Mayor of Jerusalem. Other visitors included members of the Christian community in Jerusalem. Chief Rabbi Yisrael also sent a message of congratulations.

Major Ish-Shalom later laid a wreath at the Mt. Herzl Military Cemetery in the presence of representatives of Yad Lavanim, bereaved families, the Ministry of Defence, and of the Military Memorials Department.

A plot of land at Givat Yeshayahu in the Adulam region was on Wednesday dedicated in the name of President of the Jewish National Fund in Australia and Mrs. Paul Unziger. Members of the Zionist delegation from Australia were present at the ceremony, during which greetings were brought by Dr. S. Lowy, of the J.N.F., Mr. S. Ussokin of the Karen Hayesod, and a representative of the settlement.

Madame de Groux, President of the Red Cross in Antwerp, and M. le Thierry de Renesse, also of Belgium, have visited Wizo institutions in the Tel Aviv area accompanied by Mrs. Ella Goldstein.

The Argentinian Ambassador, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, will lecture on his country and its relations with Israel at Beit Ha-Eran, Ramat Gan, this evening at 8.00. The moderator will be Deputy Mayor S. Zymans.

The Swiss Ambassador, Mr. Emile Bisang, will be the guest speaker at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club at 1 p.m. today.

Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, former Ambassador to France, will lecture on "France and Us" at the Jerusalem Press Club at 8.30 on Saturday evening.

Dr. Zvi Werblowsky will lecture on "The Science of the Bible as a Religious Problem" at a meeting of the Cultural Activities Association of Italian Jews this evening after evening prayers at 27 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem. The evening is dedicated to the memory of the late Rabbi Moshe David Casuto, who died eight years ago.

Two exhibitions will be opened tomorrow at the Bezalel National Museum, Jerusalem: "Portraits from the Museum's Collection" with more than 70 portraits, prints and medals ranging from the 16th century until the present day; and a "Memorial Exhibition of the Works of Leopold Krakauf on the fifth anniversary of his death."

The Anti-Tuberculosis League of Israel is holding a fashion show of models by Klein and Co. at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, at 8 p.m. on Saturday. The show will also feature the latest Paris models.

ACKER. — To Gerda, née Cohen, and Fabian Acker, a daughter, Danielle, in London, December, 1958.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

Most prominent Artists: — Tourists are invited to meet most prominent artists for coffee or a chat. Apply to the Government Tourist Information Office in: Jerusalem: 5 King George Avenue.

Tel Aviv: 7 Rehov Mendel Shai: 3 Rehov Balfour.

MEET THE ISRAELI

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LA BOHEME

with Michèle Samaras.

Tomorrow, Dec. 19.

Wed., Dec. 20; Wed., Dec. 30.

HAIFA — ARNON

Wednesday, 27 at 9 p.m.

Tickets at "Nora".

ALEXANDRA

Sun., Dec. 28; Mon., Dec. 29.

Tues., Dec. 30.

MADAME BUTTERFLY

WHICH MICHELE SAMARAS

Mon., Dec. 16; Sat., Jan. 3.

JERUSALEM — PHONON

Sundays, Dec. 27 at 9 p.m.

Tickets at Cahana's.

BABER OF SEVILLE

Tues., Dec. 23.

LA TRAVIATA

Mon., Dec. 23.

FLEDERMAUS

Thursday, Dec. 25.

New Year's Gala Perf.

All parts start at 8.30 p.m.

Tickets at the Box Office: 10-1, 4-6. Tel. 27700.

Tickets, Ramat Gan — "Nora".

Subscription Tickets still available at the Opera.

Toulouse-Lautrec Show Opens in Haifa Tomorrow

HAIFA — Henri Toulouse-Lautrec, stormy petrel of French art, one of the most brilliant lithographers, is coming to Haifa in an exhibition of his graphic work. Ninety of his most representative posters, book covers and illustrations, most of them first or second will go on show at the Museum of Modern Art tomorrow in the presence of Miles Wissner, Cultural Attaché of the French Embassy.

The exhibition is the product of luck and endeavour by the Museum's dedicated curator, Dr. F. Schiff. Last year, on the occasion of the exhibition of 17th century Dutch art, the man-behind-the-canvases, Dr. L.J.P. Wijenbeek, a curator of the Hague Museum, an enthusiastic admirer of the Haifa panorama, offered the Museum the loan of his collection of Toulouse-Lautrec prints.

The world's largest store of Toulouse-Lautrec prints, including many oils, is in the small French city of Albi, whose elders refuse to part with them even for the duration of an exhibition.

The Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem and the Tel Aviv Museum, too, own some Toulouse-Lautrec prints and agreed to augment the production.

These four sources put together, totaling 1,000 prints, will be open for about six weeks and will then move to Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Will Improve Bread Situation in B'Sheba

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Food Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will take steps in the beginning of the New Year to improve delivery of bread and sanitary conditions in local bakeries.

The head of the Food Division, Mr. Avinoam Halevy, told *The Jerusalem Post* that his section and the Municipality will have an inspector to see that bakers observe all sanitary rules. Violation of these regulations will result in cancellation of flour allocations, he added.

Bakeries here deliver bread to grocers only at 11 in the morning, and the shopkeepers cannot buy from the bakery they choose, Mr. Halevy pointed out. There are 50 court cases pending against local bakers for various infringements over the past few months, and such long delays are only to their benefit, it was stated.

SOME 45,000 one-day-old chicks were shipped by Arkis yesterday to Sofia.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Olympia 615, to Nicola and Athens — 6310. E.A. 129, to Athens, Zurich and London. 1000. T.W.A. 28, to Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris and New York — 0935. Air France 133, to Athens, Rome and Paris — 1000. Alitalia 451, to Rome. El Al 209, to Rome, London and New York — 1500.

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SATURDAY

ARRIV

A Hanukka Gift

What better than a camera to help preserve happy memories. Photography material — always a welcome gift for amateurs. Large selection of photo albums.

Come in and see us
Photo Brenner
PHOTO STUDIO

The Weather

Forecast for today: Variable amounts of clouds with temperature above normal for the season. The passage of a high pressure low over the region caused a temporary change in the north-easterly circulation which affected the region during the last few days. As a result, cold and more humid air from the sea penetrated Israel. Outlook for the Sabbath: Slight.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	9	20	22	25
Tiberias	14	22	25	25
Hula Port	14	22	25	25
Jerusalem	14	22	25	25
Tel Aviv Kirya	14	22	25	25
Tel Aviv Port	14	22	25	25
Lydd Airport	8	24	26	26
Jerusalem	14	24	26	26
Haifa	14	24	26	27
Jerusalem	14	24	26	27

*A Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Min. temp. C) Maximum temp. D) Max. temp. today. D) Minimum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Max Nurock, after serving temporarily as Chargé d'Affaires in South Africa (by El Al).

Mr. Kalman Sultanik, General Secretary of the World Confederation of General Zionists, from New York, to attend the Zionist General Council sessions.

Judge Louis B. Levinthal, of Philadelphia, member of the Constitution Committee and of the Zionist General Council, and also to visit his children in Haifa (by El Al).

Mr. Arthur Rosenthal, of New York, to participate in the Zionist General Council meetings (by B.E.A.).

Mr. and Mrs. B. Strauss, from London, for a short time.

Mr. Peter Nader, B.E.A. Middle East director (by B.E.A.).

Mr. Zevi Levin, Israel Consul-General in Cyprus (by Cyprus Airways).

Mr. Clive Adams, Managing Director of B.E.A. (by Cyprus Airways).

Mr. Herman M. Liebman, General Secretary of the South African Zionist Federation (by El Al).

Mr. Walter Gundersen, Time-Life Bureau Chief in Rome, from Istanbul (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mr. C. B. Gurush, Director-General of the Nepal Ministry of Agriculture, after a six-day visit as guest of the Government (by Air France).

Dr. Eli Judah, Director of the Israel Exhibitions and Fairs Co. for Kenya, South Africa and Rhodesia, in connection with a mobile industrial exhibition to be sent to these countries at the beginning of next year.

Memorial Service For**Yitzhak Chizik**

ASHKELON. — Friends and relatives of the late Yitzhak Chizik, who died a year ago in Chicago where he was serving as Israeli Consul, attended a memorial service in Kiryat Gat on Thursday. After the service, the first trees were planted in the park which is to be established in his memory by the Municipality and the Amidar Housing Corporation.

At a memorial meeting held in the town's newly opened Cultural Centre, the late Mr. Chizik's sister, Ziporah, announced that the family and the Municipality were setting up a scholarship fund in her brother's name to enable the best students at the Kiryat Gat High School to go on to university.

Another sister of Mr. Chizik was killed at Tel Hai with Trumpeldor and a brother was killed at Hulda in 1949.

Among the speakers were Mr. Levi Argov, Director of Herzel Lachish; Mr. Eliashiv Ben-Horin, Director of the Foreign Ministry; Dr. Shlomo Ben-Zion, who spoke on behalf of Foreign Minister Golda Meir; Mr. Poteh of the Housing Department of the Ministry of Labour; and Mr. G. Naor, Mayor of Kiryat Gat.

Seminar Participants Come from S. Africa

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A group of 18 workers in the South African Zionist movement arrived yesterday by El Al for a month's seminar. The seminar is under the direction of the Organization Department of the Zionist Executive in cooperation with the Keren Hayesod-United Jewish Appeal. The participants are:

Mr. David Wacks, Johannesburg (Group leader); Mrs. T. Jades, Springs; Mr. S.L. Khivanyan, Potchefstroom; Mr. T. Koprowski, Johannesburg; Mr. L. Levinson, Springs; Mr. R. Linchits, Sydenham; Mr. M. Mandel, Johannesburg; Dr. M. D. Rosenblatt, Durban; Mr. R. Silbert, Durban; Mrs. R. Sussman, Nigelburg; Mrs. R. Whiteman, Johannesburg; Mrs. M. Golden, Bulawayo; Mrs. R. Hirschfeld, Nairobi; Mrs. M. Wacks, Johannesburg.

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A group of 27 students, parents and teachers arrived yesterday from Jordan to spend the Hanukkah holiday here. The group, from the Reform and King David schools there, will stay for three weeks. They came by Sabena airliner.

The Bar-Mitzva of

NERY-BENJAMIN BARNEA,

son of Dr. and Mrs. JOSEPH BARNEA

(of the United Nations), will take place

on JANUARY 2, 1959, at the FOREST HILLS

JEWISH CENTRE, NEW YORK

Orange Shipments Cut Due to Late Ripening

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Christmas shipments to Europe of Shamouti oranges have been drastically cut, due to the after-effects of a mild spring and summer which retarded the ripening of the fruit by several weeks.

Only limited quantities have been exported so far — mostly to United Kingdom markets — involving a total of 25,000 cases, as compared to 150,000-200,000 cases usually shipped to British and European markets by this time of year.

Though the fruit fetched unusually high prices at the first auctions — an average of 60/- (or 44/- f.o.b.) per standard case — Dr. J. Weissberg, Commercial Manager of the Citrus Marketing Board, told *The Jerusalem Post* here on Thursday that he believed this to be a direct result of the world supply.

Small quantities of navel oranges and clementines from Israel, which were sent at the same time, had to compete against a flood of early Spanish fruit. As a result, they fetched considerably lower prices, and this is considered indicative of true market trends in Europe this year.

It is now generally believed that proceeds from the 1958-59 season will be at least equal last year's in spite of the slight increase expected in the quantity of export-quality fruit. This is attributed mainly to the effects of a big Spanish export drive directed at European markets hitherto considered exclusive. "Jaffa domains."

Conclusive results will, however, become available only after the sale of January's shipments. The harvesting of the fruit will begin next week.

The extensive campaign carried on this year against the fruit-fly is already paying dividends in an extended season for navel oranges and clementines.

Since these early-ripening varieties were usually the first to be attacked by the fly, their export season was limited. The C.M.B. will now make attempts to market the high-grade Israel clementines abroad. Growers expect all to be compensated for the low export prices anticipated from a common "Clementine pool," including proceeds from sales to the local market.

Kibbutz Movement Opens Convention

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THIBERIAS. — Ihud Hakibbutzim veHakibbutzim of Mapai on Thursday opened a three-day convention at Ohalo, near Haifa, to discuss agricultural problems in its settlements.

A total of 120 delegates of the movement's Executive heard Mr. Baruch Assana in the background of the election campaign, and the importance of the formation of a wide coalition.

Girl Wins Rotary Pupils Competition

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Hava Korah, an eighth grade pupil from the Weizmann Elementary School in Herzliya, was a Massadi Hebrew Encyclopedia as first prize in the final of a general knowledge competition sponsored by several Rotary Clubs at the Tel Aviv Cinema here on Thursday.

Gideon Reines, of the Israel School here, who tied her with the same number of points, was given second place as the judges were not certain about a point or two, according to Judge E. Malchi, head of the jury. Haim Tigenhaft, of the Nitzanim School, Ramat Gan, was third.

The finals were held under the patronage of the Israel Society, who with other points, distributed the awards. Mr. Reines greeted the audience in Hebrew and his remarks were translated into English by Mr. Y. Ben-Sira.

H.U. Lecturer Gets \$20,000 Grant

The National Institutes of Health in the U.S. have made a grant of \$20,000 to Dr. Aviav Zuckerman, Lecturer in parasitology in the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, for research on autoimmunity as a factor in the causation of anaemia in malaria.

The finals were held under the patronage of the Israel Society, who with other points, distributed the awards. Mr. Reines greeted the audience in Hebrew and his remarks were translated into English by Mr. Y. Ben-Sira.

Toy Fund Gets Dolls House, Wigwam

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Toy Fund has an almost-equipied dolls house, including an elegant suite of living-room furniture, a completely knitted doll in bed, and a string of dogs and ducks. They were all made by volunteers at the Parents Home of the Israel Olim Center Europe, Jerusalem Branch, under the direction of Mr. Y. Kubovy.

Yesterday a group of 20 French Catholic Christmas pilgrims arrived in Haifa port in the s.s. Theodore Herzl and were met by Père Jean Roger. He will act as their guide on a tour of the Holy Places. The group will go on to Jordan next Monday. Père Roger said other groups of pilgrims would be arriving shortly.

Hula Fire Damage Said Not Serious

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It's a Wise Canner Who Knows His Own Produce

TEL AVIV. — Experts of the Israel canning industry do not have a very high opinion of their own produce, according to the results of a sampling test carried out here on Thursday under the auspices of the Export Inspection Service of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The experts, who held a one-day seminar to study problems connected with their industry, critically sampled the anonymous (but numbered) produce of 12 firms.

They included identical displays of grapefruit segments, sliced melons and citrus juices. The samplers were asked to grade their findings according to taste, colour and general appearance.

Of the popular grapefruit

POST Economic Reporter
Israel exports to France show drop



The Indian Government Mission which arrived on Wednesday to study local cooperative enterprises, yesterday visited Mt. Herzl, Jerusalem. The members of the group, pictured above, are (left to right) Messrs. D. S. Verma, A. K. Dutt, B. D. Panda, leader of the delegation, S. V. Mydoo and S. S. Puri. They were accompanied by Mr. A. Gafni of the Foreign Ministry (centre). Yesterday morning they were received by Foreign Minister Golda Meir. In the evening, they were guests of Dr. H. Yahil, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, at a dinner held at the Eden Hotel. (Photo by Braun)

Agency Executive

Airs Arab Boycott

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Charged that Kol Yisrael was "responsible for the poor quality of spoken Hebrew" were levied by Mr. S. K. Remer, the literary critic, at a meeting of the Public Council for Culture and the Arts at Writers House here on Thursday.

He complained that the Broadcasting Service's Hebrew was platitudeous and completely devoid of any new idiomatic phrases.

He appealed to the Minister of Education, Mr. Z. Aran, who was present, to exercise Governmental control over the quality of Hebrew new used over the radio.

Mr. Aran announced that the Broadcast Service's Hebrew would be taken by Mr. Y. Shapiro as chairman of the Council.

He said that the Government set up a special fund to aid writers, "lest they be ruined by writing for newspapers," and committed to superintend the quality of books published for children and to Jewish education.

Dr. Goldman said that the conference would discuss, inter alia, the position of the Jewish people in the traditional Christmas tree at the Y.M.C.A. in Jerusalem.

He suggested the Government set up a special fund to aid writers, "lest they be ruined by writing for newspapers," and committed to superintend the quality of books published for children and to Jewish education.

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Warburg Worries U.S. Jews

By Jesse Zel Luria

NEW YORK.—
THE most literate and widely reproduced presentation of the American Council for Judaism's line on Israel and the U.S.A. was made recently by a leading member of the Warburg family, who nonetheless claims to dislike the Council's "rabid anti-Zionism."

He is James P. Warburg, an influential writer on foreign affairs, who has published many books, articles and pamphlets, most of them highly critical of the State Department. He maintains the Current Affairs Press to print and distribute his pamphlets.

He is the nephew of Felix Warburg, founder of the Joint Distribution Committee, and first cousin to Felix's son, Edward M. M. Warburg, one of the top leaders of the United Jewish Appeal.

In 1937, James P. Warburg stopped his annual contribution to the U.J.A. The U.J.A. does not make its donations public, but his is not the wealthy branch of the Warburg family.)

James P.'s loss to the fold went unnoticed by the Jewish public until the evening of November 27, 1939, when from the pulpit of Congregation *Mishkan Israel*, a reform synagogue in New Haven, Connecticut, he attacked the U.J.A. and challenged the right of the U.J.A. to tax exemption as a charitable institution.

Wide Publicity

The speech echoed many previous statements by leaders of the American Council for Judaism. None of these, however, ever received such wide publicity as did Warburg's. The limelight was suddenly turned away, though, from one brief passage of his speech, in which he attacked "American Jews, whose anxiety to prove their Americanism and to protect their comfortable status in the American society makes them into rabid anti-Zionists."

In a personal interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, Mr. Warburg affirmed that when he said this he had in mind the leaders of the American Council for Judaism, except for Rabbi Morris Lazarow, who "is a decent chap." He denied that he personally, was an anti-Zionist. If the Council had picked up and were distributing his speech — that was proved nothing.

But the Council had done more than quote him. They had arranged for the speech to be reproduced in full in the current number of the anti-Zionist "Jewish Newsletter" which went to press before the speech was delivered. It thus went to the "Jewish Newsletter's" complete mailing list of professors, editors, ministers, and every Member of Congress.

If they bothered to read it, they saw these mischievous statements:

"Why should all contributions to the United Jewish Appeal be tax-deductible when so large a proportion of them flow directly or indirectly into the hands of a foreign government which openly engages in propaganda attempting to influence the policy of the Government of the United States?"

"The permanent fixing of Israel's frontiers, which eventually implies a limit to further immigration."

"A fair settlement of the Arab-Judaean problem."

"The permanence of all barriers to Israel's economic integration in the Middle East area."

"The gradual reduction of Israel's dependence upon international supplies, leading to the approximate level applying to the region as a whole."

"Who do you think stands in the way of their fulfillment?" I asked.

"The Arabs," he admitted. "But if the Israelis would do

something about Israel itself: "It is one thing to create a much-needed refuge for the persecuted and oppressed. It is quite another to create a chauvinistic nationalism and a state based in part upon medieval theocratic bigotry and in part upon the Nazi-exploited myth of the existence of a Jewish race."

And here is the heart of his fears of Israel expansionism: "There is a vast difference between providing a haven for those who need and want it and the policy of attempting to gather all the Jews in the world into Israel. The question is whether present Israeli policies are conducive to peace, and, if not, whether these policies should be supported by the American Jewish community."

I asked Mr. Warburg to explain and document these statements. He made these points:

The Jewish Agency, which receives the bulk of the U.J.A. funds, is "to all intents and purposes an arm of the Israel Government." Both the Government and the Jewish Agency believe in the policy of ingathering and are "attempting to stimulate the unlimited immigration into Israel of all Jews throughout the world." If this policy were successful, it would necessarily lead to Israel expansion, which would be a major threat to world peace. Furthermore the Agency allocates funds to the Herut Party, which openly advocates the expansion of Israel into Arab territory.

He prefaced these remarks with the assertion that he was not anti-Israel, and since the advent of Hitler, he became a firm supporter of the refugee, unfortunately the only one to which all persecuted Jews could go. He told me the story of his visit to a number of Aliya Bet stations in Czechoslovakia in 1947.

Tired of Wandering

I asked every one of the refugees whether he intended to go to the United States if he had a visa. Everyone insisted he wanted to go to Palestine — he was tired of wandering."

This had a lasting effect on the wealthy American non-Zionist, until, a decade later, he became convinced that the policy of ingathering was a threat to world peace.

Warburg quoted to me Mr. Leon Duzin, of the Jewish Agency, who, he said, recently "predicted that Israel's population would rise to 7,000,000 in 20 years. And Ben-Gurion has often talked in Messianic figures," he asserted.

I then brought up the two major requirements for an Arab-Israel peace settlement, with which he had concluded his address. They were in his own words:

1. A guarantee of Israel's continued existence by the United Nations and by all the nations which voted in the U.N. resolution which specifically includes the Soviet Union.

2. The permanent fixing of Israel's frontiers, which eventually implies a limit to further immigration.

3. A fair settlement of the Arab-Judaean problem.

4. The removal of all barriers to Israel's economic integration in the Middle East area.

5. The gradual reduction of Israel's dependence upon international supplies, leading to the approximate level applying to the region as a whole."

"The fact that modern state schools are always there when before there is even a budget for long-lasting religious schools (and a school does not yet mean that the building will arise within reasonable time) cannot remove the feeling of discrimination."

Sir. — With regard to the reader's letter complaining of discrimination against religious schools (your issue of October 25), I regret to say that I have noticed similar tactics used against state religious schools in places like Hadera and other towns.

For instance, in Givatayim there are several really luxurious state schools, one of them even with murals, whereas the only state religious school does not have a suitable building and the pupils are taught in two sessions.

My daughter is in the fifth form of the Moria School in Tel Aviv, which is located in a private house in Bar Kochba Street. Because there is no playground, the girls are forced to spend their recess in the street, which resulted in three accidents last year, one of them serious.

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"Who do you think stands in the way of their fulfillment?" I asked.

"The Arabs," he admitted. "But if the Israelis would do

Winter's Fiery Furnaces

By EPHRAIM KISHON

AUTUMN has passed, the rains came and went, the sun is here to stay. The weather is now living under the sign of the lighted heater, and so we called on an ironmonger who stocks the assorted "Fires," 22 in number.

We asked the man which he could personally recommend and he shrugged his shoulders and said he had no personal preference because he made the same profit on all types of heaters. According to the various publicity booklets, he imbibed the following information:

The "Firegrandios" is the original British model, boasts a giant fuel tank which makes possible 36 hours of uninterrupted heating; a special safety device and a three-year guarantee.

The highly reliable "Fire-colossal" on the other hand, burns 36 hours, thanks to its giant fuel tank, and its special safety device, to say nothing of the three-year guarantee.

The new "Firesex" manufactured by Soiel Bone features the following refinements: three-year guarantee, 36-hour giant fuel tank, unique safety device.

Though the special "Firesex" is 26 per cent more expensive, it comes complete with a 30-hour guarantee for its special safety device.

Not yet on the market, but with its technical details already released, is the "Fire-neophytopheles" of the Bank Leumi Ltd. Its prospectus says that the heater is equipped with a special device for burning the guarantee within 24 hours.

Worth mentioning is also the "Firesimus" knocked together by pupils of the New High School, an ingenious heater which despite its low price burns for 36 hours and

over the country, thoughtful heads of families are dashing from store to store, a desperate fire in their eyes. In the end we asked some of our acquaintances for advice.

"Only the Firepoof — wrote Mr. Ziegler. "It burns for not less than 36 hours, has a marvellous safety device, and the main thing, it is guaranteed to last at least three years! I myself have a Firepoof at home..."

"What a question, of course the Firepoof!" — Mrs. Kishon declared. "That's what I have. What do you think how long does it burn?"

"Firestein or death!" — Dr. Birnstein pledged. "I'm very satisfied with mine. Its special device gives me such a wonderful feeling of safety..."

So now we know which is the best heater and one which your interlocutor has at home. Never buy another!

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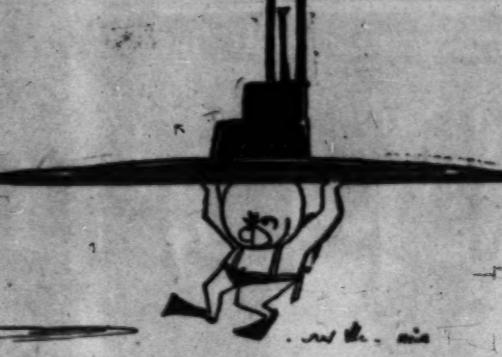
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By Mair



"Ell says the next time the Syrians come out to cut his nets they are going to get a heck of a surprise!"

Parliamentary Report

Government Barometer Set Fair

After six weeks of wrangling that was never much more than a jockeying for positions, Mr. Ben-Gurion presented his Government on Wednesday. It has a good, solid majority of 86 in a House of 120.

The session took on a muted tone as the Prime Minister was too hoarse to speak much above a whisper, and could not make his statement in the challenging, ringing tones to which we have become accustomed. But there was not a moment's doubt that Mr. Ben-Gurion had been gratified that at long last, the various parties had been satisfied with the new Government, which represents the maximum national consolidation possible under the circumstances.

Al Hanashim (Mapai) repeats that although its party was not granted all of its demands, it prefers to participate in the solution of the country's manifold problems than to stay out of the Government.

Lamerach (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes that the real aid we can extend to new countries is by way of technical and vocational education — applied scientific assistance — and it would be well if the conference's organizers began to think along these lines. They should be ready to propose practical aid to our guests from Africa and Asia by mobilizing men who are capable and willing to help the new countries solve their urgent problems.

Ha'ir (Herut) writes that it seems that Mapai would be bent upon going on with "liberalization," which would require altering its policies with the left parties. But the new Government disappoints such hopes and it is difficult to see wherein it differs much from the preceding one.

Herut also finds that the new Cabinet minister takes the oath and sits down with an embarrassed smile at the big central table of the first session. Mr. Shatz commented on Mr. Abba Eban's correct pronunciation of the Hebrew words: Aluf Moshe Dayan's slurred *sabre* tones sounded more familiar to most of those present. Mr. Ben Aharon sounded determined: he will have to fight Ahdut Ha'avoda's battle all by himself. Mr. Josephine Moise Shapiro, new Minister of the Interior, had indicated that he would rather not sit at the side of the table where Dueg's hand-grenade caught and injured him two years ago. Rabbi Toledano is not troubled by such thoughts, and has taken his place. Another, however, has not been moved by the circumstance that Religious and Social Welfare are no longer headed by the same minister, and that the Posts portfolio has not been allocated.

Taking the Oath

IT was a pretty picture to see the new Cabinet ministers take the oath and sit down with an embarrassed smile at the big central table of the first session. Mr. Shatz commented on Mr. Abba Eban's correct pronunciation of the Hebrew words: Aluf Moshe Dayan's slurred *sabre* tones sounded more familiar to most of those present. Mr. Ben Aharon sounded determined: he will have to fight Ahdut Ha'avoda's battle all by himself. Mr. Josephine Moise Shapiro, new Minister of the Interior, had indicated that he would rather not sit at the side of the table where Dueg's hand-grenade caught and injured him two years ago. Rabbi Toledano is not troubled by such thoughts, and has taken his place. Another, however, has not been moved by the circumstance that Religious and Social Welfare are no longer headed by the same minister, and that the Posts portfolio has not been allocated.

These places had been communicated to them before-hand by Mr. Katriel Katz, Secretary to the Government. To build tradition wherever the opportunity offers, the portfolios are generally kept in their places, though their holders may change. Thus, for example, Mr. Shatz, now Minister of the Interior, had indicated that he would rather not sit at the side of the table where Dueg's hand-grenade caught and injured him two years ago. Rabbi Toledano is not troubled by such thoughts, and has taken his place. Another, however, has not been moved by the circumstance that Religious and Social Welfare are no longer headed by the same minister, and that the Posts portfolio has not been allocated.

The Herut opposition is small at the moment, with only 17 seats in the Knesset. Their natural support could come from most of the General Zionists and some of the religious bloc. But there is no place for Mapai or Ahdut Ha'avoda in the kind of opposition. They do not enjoy a majority against Mapai if they must do so in company with Herut or the Communists. Their more active members realize that while the pendulum may swing one way and Herut conquer the government, they cannot themselves supply a constructive opposition. If they do not go into partnership with Herut, they will remain in the wilderness for ever condemned to becoming sterile and cranky ideologists.

Outsider's Forecast

MR. PERET Bernstein, the General Zionist leader who would have liked to be his party, and himself, in the Government again, lost in the election in saying that the Coalition would not last long because of the reservations on matters of policy made by the two left-wing groups, but that is no more than wishful thinking.

If there is serious trouble it is much more likely to come from the National Religious Party, whose tenets of faith and law in the Bible and books of law are not as malleable as those of Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapai, which, after all, go back no further than Marx and the early Zionist writers.

WE do not know of any elementary school whose walls are decorated with murals.

SH. BEN-ZVI
Head of the Local Council of Givatayim

Givatayim, November 26.

Reader's Letter

RELIABLE SCHOOLS

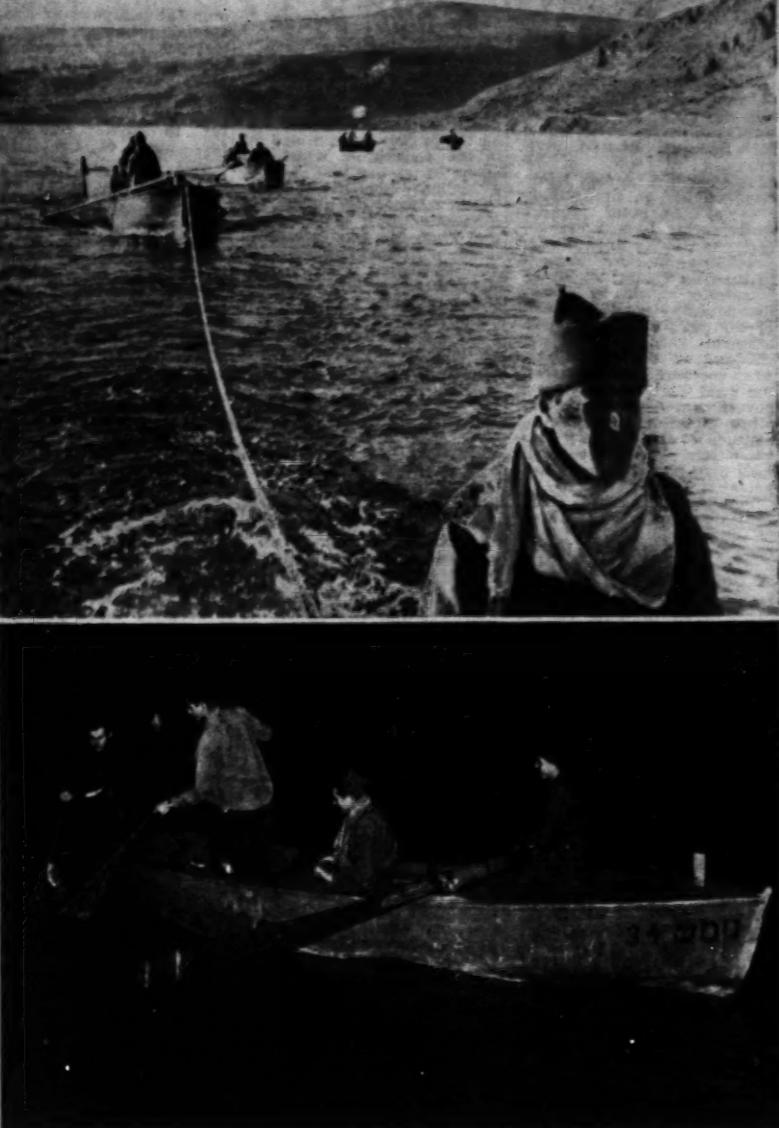
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir. — With regard to the reader's letter complaining of discrimination against religious schools (your issue of October 25), I regret to say that I have noticed similar tactics used against state religious schools in places like Hadera and the like. The schools mentioned by Mr. Kalir, and I can state that the "two schools" he mentions consisted of one school only, of which two classes were located in the back yard of the modern state school in Ramat Aviv, whereas the rest of the classes were held in a wooden hut in Sheikha Yosef.

Yours, etc.
CHANA JERET
Givatayim, October 26.

F.A. Municipality Replies

★ Difficult Fishing in Kinneret's Troubled Waters ★



The Soc of Galilee's fishermen reported the systematic sabotage of hundreds of nets by Syrians this week. Above, a "flock" from Ein Gov can be seen using their Echo Sounder (top right) to locate schools of fish and, after hauling in their catch, relaxing with a late meal.

Ingathered Exiles (1)

A MOUNTAIN OF MEMORIES

ISRAEL holds all manner of surprises for a newcomer. An agreeable one came to me recently in a big buff envelope bearing the imprint "State of Israel Railways." It looked as if it might contain publicity-matter; but inside I found the typescript of a 50,000-word novel in somewhat quaint English, accompanied by a letter from a writer in Haifa. Adela Blumenthal, saying: "I have written the attached, which is the true story of my mother. The girl Adela in the story is myself... The idea of writing has not come to me before, as I was too busy in my everyday work, but as I am due to retire on pension shortly from the Israel Railways, I suddenly realized that perhaps I could write some of my memories."

So many ordinary people claim they could "write a book" about their extraordinary lives, but never does Adela Blumenthal, the rare exception. Fate wove the pattern of her tale of sorrow, and she has been skilful enough to reproduce the general outline of it. The result is a humble but nonetheless poignant latter-day variant of the Book of Job.

The narrative, which has the naive yet pleasant ring of folklore passed on from one generation to another, opens in 1865 with the arrival of a ship from Odessa bringing to the Holy Land a party of Russian Orthodox pilgrims and Jewish youth. Haim and Shabot, both deserters from the Czarist army, into which they were impressed at the age of nine.

While Haim stays behind in Jaffa where, as a baker, he makes a useful son-in-law to an innkeeper, Shabot goes on to Jerusalem to ply his carpenter's trade. The beautiful girl, with whom he falls in love, overcomes her Talmudist father's opposition to her marrying an ignorant ex-soldier whose every recollection of his family was whipped out of him by the Cossacks. She tells the old man that she was visited in a dream by her dead mother who approved of the match.

After a brief period of bliss, tragedy befalls the young couple. Their first-born son dies in a diphtheritic epidemic, and the distraught mother, who is pregnant, suffers from a hemorrhage. After five successive miscarriages, she is delivered of a girl, Feigle, whose childhood proves even more wretched than Shabot's was in the Russian army.

Shabot's wife succumbs after a nightmarish journey to Vienna for medical treatment. To make the trip, he had sold up his home. With Feigle in his arms, he returns to Jerusalem, a broken man. In time, Shabot lets himself be talked into wedlock with a lusty young Moroccan widow, with whom he has no common language; but she hears him several children, and the boys who learn Yiddish at school never address their mother, while the Arabic-speaking girls cannot communicate with their father. In this divided household, Feigle is an outsider.

At 24, she is married off on her stepmother's insistence, to an elderly, red-haired upholsterer from Cairo, from whom she runs



By Maurice Carr

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Dental Leaves After Fruitful Two Years

ONE evening three years ago, while visiting the home of Belgian friends, I was struck by the painting of a Brussels street that impressed me by its power and its living realism. I was told the painter, 23-year-old Yves Dendal, had just won the Prix de la Jeune Peinture Belge.

Miriam Tel, the Israeli art critic, was then working at our Legation in Brussels. It was she who introduced Dendal to Miriam, whose spirit, if not his symbolism at the moment, may have had a particular influence on the young Belgian painter. It was she who wrote the introduction to the catalogue of Dendal's first exhibition in 1965; and it was she who, returning to Israel the following year, put him in touch with the Bezalel Museum.

Still undaunted, Feigle, with a loan from the local Jewish community, opens a boarding-house where Zionists meet under a picture of Herzl. Falling sick, she becomes destitute again. Adela, however, gets a job as a shorthand-typist with British military headquarters in Cairo, and in 1920 secures a post with the Palestine Railways. In a train filled with Coptic pilgrims, she and her mother go away to make a new home for themselves in Haifa.

AND what, it may be asked, is the significance of these memoirs? The point is that there are in Israel today a million and more settlers, who have brought in from almost every corner of the globe bundles of remembrance. In the mass these memories make a mountainous pile, as it were, on the human landscape, and their disposal constitutes quite a problem.

In time, of course, the mountain will shrivel away, and there are many who believe that the sooner this happens, the better.

Many a young Hebrew writer may be moved to express this credo in the following drawing:

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THE MEN BEHIND THE BOOKS

British Publishers Are in Business to Satisfy their Ego

By PENDENNIS

BRITISH publishers are now pushing out the last of the 20,000 new titles which will have appeared by the end of the year.

Yet publishing is not a sensible gold-mine, or a very sensible way of trying to make money.

Why do they do it? Many of them because their fathers did it — or their great-grandfathers.

But the newest and most successful of the publishers are in the business primarily as a means of self-expression — as impression organizers or father-figures to their anxious authors.

In no other business do the authors quite so largely the authors at the bottoms of the book-jackets are loud, demanding names, much larger than life: Gollancz, Weidenfeld, Hamilton, Warburg — it is not for nothing that their names are often in bigger type than those of the authors.

Among the 1,500 publishers in Britain, the big business lies with ten firms who produce over 200 books a year, led by the Heinemann group (400 titles), and the Oxford University Press (221) and including such Victorian names as Longman, Macmillan and Methuen.

Most of these big firms were built up by canny businessmen, like the Prime Minister's grandfather, who catered for the Victorian surge of literacy, and the national passion for education and self-improvement. But now they are apt to be wary of innovation and stiff with self-importance and descendants of Hodder, Macmillan or Longmans.

The main profits of the Big Ten usually come from books that everyone forgets — like Kennedy's Latin Primer or Hillard and Bottong, and vast backlists of classics, cookery books or encyclopedias.

The Showmen

But the real impetus of new publishing comes from a handful of literary showmen who can identify themselves with the public taste.

The trade still depends on this mysterious flair; and firms which seemed anathema to one generation would adorn any gentle man's bookshelf; but there are some who complain that it's a little too O.K.

Collins came to the London office.

The "Chairman" — as he is universally called — is the fifth generation of Collins.

In spite of its size Collins remains a one-man firm.

History of the Cheltenham Ladies' College."

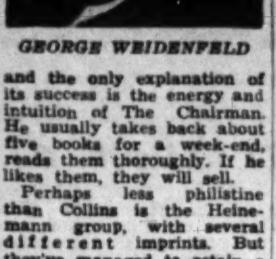
Fabers are not exactly the supersalesmen of the literary world, and the rest of the trade is always surprised at their profits: but their discoveries of new authors, with help of their young director, Charles Monet, are still much envied.

Bigger and Bigger

With the high cost of books and the high cost of titles there are fears that the cosy world of such firms as Faber and Faber will get smaller and smaller, and that gradually the lorry-owners, the investment trusts and the property kings will march into the fading Bloomsbury offices, pursuing culture more than money, but creating combines that are Bigger and Bigger.

In some respects they will be welcome, for British publishing as a whole is sadly short of capital and not easily run down with efficiency. But there will be trouble if they try to interfere with "The Benedictine of St. Ethelwold."

(Copyright)



GEORGE WEIDENFELD

and the only explanation of its success is the energy and intuition of The Chairman. He usually takes back about five books for a week-end, reads them thoroughly. If he likes them, they will sell.

Perhaps less philistine than Collins is the Heinemann group, with Spencer heir who publishes books both about orgies and about The Establishment, and gives angry young parties which he leaves in disgust. Even in the more somnolent field of通俗 books, the old name of the Faith

MESILAH BA-ARAVAH, TOLDOT HA-ARAVAH BIMEI HA-MIZRAHI, משליחת אראבה בימי המזרח (A Path in the Aravah), A History of the Aravah in Biblical Times, by S. Abramsky. The Instructional Section of the Department for Children and Youth, Alia, Jerusalem, 122 pp., 3 maps.

IN his preface to this short textbook, Mr. Abramsky stresses that geography was not the only factor decisive to the history of the area under consideration, but that many economic and political factors were also at work from period to period to influence its fate.

This is, in fact, as competent a handling of a restricted region of the country as we have read, and the description of the geography is not (as frequently) over-loaded; in point of fact, in view of the ample attention paid to the Arab's metallurgical industry, perhaps a little more space could have been devoted to geology than is actually the case.

Faber's still largely reflect the personality of their Edwardian poet-chairman, Sir Geoffrey, there never was another Faber John Betjeman, still insists on calling them Faber and Gwyer, which they stopped being in 1929.

The Faber List, with its yen for poetry and composition, this autumn includes "The Benedictine of St. Ethelwold," "Hannassing the Earth-worm," "Commonsense Compost Making," and "A Job for Gents"

Perhaps the most bizarre sector of the Heinemann Group is the adventurous firm of Secker and Warburg, led by the fantastic figure of Frederic Warburg, who three months ago produced his autobiography, "My Life as a Gentleman," and "A Dictionnaire for Gentlemen."

Since he bought out Secker twenty-two years ago the insecure and restless Warburg has quarreled with endless directors, authors and editors, and often

is captured by the help of an unconventional poet-publisher, James Michie.

The most elegant, perhaps, is Rupert Hart-Davis, secluded in Soho Square. Hart-Davis is certainly the most impeccable of them all: don't be charmed. His list, from Stephen Potter to (of course) Lady Diana Cooper, would adorn any gentle man's bookshelf; but there are some who complain that it's a little too O.K.

Faber and . . .

No British publisher is quite so eccentric as Faber and Faber, in their old-fashioned offices in Russell Square, whose directors include not only two Fellows of All Souls, but T. S. Eliot himself.

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IN the latter connection, perhaps the author is not

too far from the truth.

Hebrew . . .

Go in peace and do not fret. We know you are our friend.

But yet A mighty task we upon you lay.

Go out to all your friends and Harm not, injure not, nor destroy.

Animals, plants or insects.

And blessings on you, little boy.

THIS is a free translation

of the concluding lines of Andra Amir-Pinkerfeld's Mishpat Bnei Hay'ar vs. nev'ay (Judgment of the Forest Denizens, Dvir, IL 5.200), an entrancing story told in verse about little Uri who loves plants and animals. During a stroll in the forest he is taken prisoner and tried by the Grandfather of the forest for crimes someone else has committed. Sentenced to remain in the forest, Uri continues to tend the plants and animals, gradually winning the respect and love of the forest denizens. Uri's toys go into the forest to look for him and bring him back home. The lively illustrations by Hava Natan add considerably to the absorbing story.

JIMMY's Porter's frustrated fulminations in Look Back in Anger (Bantam Books: \$40 pruta) have transcended the atrial history and become symbolic of contemporary malaise. The play has set the tone for the Angry Young Men of all countries, impaled on the dilemma of the rebel without a cause. They are hyper-intelligent and desperately seeking direction but the leaders have left them drifting helplessly. As there is no apparent solution, the resultant literature is inevitably negative—a protest cry, a chill shaken at the ineluctable cruelty of the universe.

The play reads remarkably well; the dialogue is taut, crisp and pungent. Moreover, the delineation of the characters in the directions affords additional insight into the author's intentions; thus, in Jimmy, he notes: "To be as vehement as he is, is to be almost non-committal."

THE four tales in Henrik Ibsen's Ba'avur Pat Lehem, וְבָאַבּוּר פָּתֶלֶם (For a Slice of Bread — Hebrew by Y. Lichtenbaum, Yavne, IL 5.200), include the title story which tells of the emigration from Poland of a farmer, his wife and his daughter Marisha, and their ultimate integration in America: The Lighthouse Compost, Mariposa Memories and Januc the Musician.

The Grimm's tale Etzroni, וְצִרְנֵי (Tom Thumb, Chashuk, IL 1.950) is based on the Metz-Goldwin-Mayer film production, and contains a number of photos from the film.

M.H.

... and English

BOOKS by Alan Moorehead

Are always well-founded and absorbing. His Galilip (Arrow Books, 2/6) is probably his masterpiece. It traces the fascinating and fantastic story of the ill-fated 1918 Dardanelles expedition — a tale of muddle and misunderstanding against a background of continual slaughter (a quarter of a million casualties on each side in eight months). Moorehead's heroes are Churchill and Keynes; he justifies Churchill's original conception and believes Keynes' insistence on a naval follow-up could have changed the issue. Indeed, there was a good chance of the campaign having been avoided had the British navy pursued its initial advantage in trying to force the Straits, but as happened time after time — the early strategic advantage was thrown away. Moorehead ascribes most of the blame to the field commanders, both for their outmoded military approach and

the result that the single vowel in 'ave' (as pronounced on the record) is repeated as an example of the same phenomenon as the true diphthong in 'wear.' And an unwise decision to forego all use of phonetic symbols and describe English sounds with Hebrew symbols has led the accompanying booklet into some fantastic attempts to achieve the impossible.

However, since the main value of the record is the

memorability of the words

it gives a useful

listen for accurate mimicry,

the unscientific explanations

can be safely ignored and the examples studied for themselves. The pronunciation used is that of most educated people from the South of England. Both the speakers, we are told, are London-born; though this is still obvious in the case of Mr. Leslie, Mrs. Nevo seems free of any specifically London traits. However these differences are slight.

The stories, poems and conversations are very well read, in broad-groups of natural length at normal speed, but with sufficient pause after each phrase to give the listener time to absorb it. The unaccented forms of 'and,' 'the' and 'of' are sensibly handled — failure to use them correctly is one of the most common forms of foreign birth in an otherwise fluent speaker — though the mistaken impression may be given that 's' always receives its full pronunciation.

Students of English at all levels could benefit from the record, though it seems to have been designed for the more advanced levels of the secondary school.

ALVINAH LEWINSON

RECORDED BY ALVIN

Fashion Shows Feature the Old and New HAND-MADE HISTORY

By Diana Lerner
THE WIZO Home Industries Fashion show held at the Wizo Club on Tuesday, entitled "Hand-Made History," featured 12 innovative models produced under the supervision of Martha Bamberger, the Director.

These models, Mrs. Rebecca Steff, President of World Wizo, explained in opening the show, were about to tour Canada and highlight the 18th National Convention of the WIZO Convention in Montreal. The show was devised, produced and will be accompanied to Canada by Devora Emmet Wigoder. The Canadian Ambassador to Israel, Miss Margaret Meagher, expressed her confidence in the reception the show would have in her country.

Attractive models, trained by Leah Fletcher, paraded this new collection of originals. Most of the numbers were for the sophisticated anywhere. A few could be adopted.

The show revolved around several themes, starting with the Magic Carpet which featured first a beautiful market dress worn by a Yemenite who walked majestically with a colourful basket on her head; next, a Sabbath costume with filigree motifs of Yemenite craft, and complete with a richly carved candlestick, and then a Yemenite bride wearing 12 rows of finely joined jewel beads, coins, chains and pendants.

Modern Moods
Modern fashion shows presented with a brunch coat which could double as an evening coat, and a simple blue cotton frock whose charm was in the multi-coloured belting of heavy cotton threads woven rug pattern which was picked up and matching the handbag. Even the kouf kouf, fittingly called by the announcer "Israel's national sunshade," came into its own. Made of the same rug-like cotton material that was used for a green and white

striped cotton dress, it was charming to complete a morning outfit.

More sophisticated occasions there was the Queen of Sheba dress made of Negev linen, delicately embroidered, blending modern styling and ancient embroidery patterns. Slacks also had the tapering leg heavily embroidered in gold and silver thread. A short evening dress had a black velvet coat, and one of the smartest numbers was a light wool afternoon frock in bright orange; with a gold thread tunic.

In addition to traditional Yemenite silver work, Elat stones in interesting new shapes and settings were shown. Wizo Home Industries has a healthy export department by now.

The dresses featured at the show were designed by Mrs. Ella Traubner and her assistant Mrs. Leah Yoshe of the Tel Aviv Wizo shop and by Mrs. Betty Zohar of the Jerusalem shop, aided by Talma Talmor.

Evening Wear for Coming Holiday Season

By Naomi Amselak
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE emphasis on tunics dresses as the last word in elegant evening wear was the dominant feature at the Iwanir Fashion Show held under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis League at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv on Tuesday evening.

The most striking outfit, adequately named "Divine" was a gold lame dress with an adaptable tunic which can be worn either above the skirt, fastened by a large bow, or as a short sleeveless bolero over the shoulders. The effect in both ways was gorgeous.

Other interesting tunic dresses were "Pompadour"

embroidered in black brocade and "Paris by Night," also in black with a strapless top and a puffed-sleeved bolero.

Several of the larger numbers of evening dresses cut and colour combination: the one called "Chopin" caught the fancy of many romantic viewers for its sombre black and red scheme and very low-cut front, adorned by a solitaire jewel pendant (by Topaz). It was worn with a large flat black hat (by Bebe Spitzer). A more young-looking dress was "Lolita" in black and brown checked taffeta, full-skirted, puff-sleeved and with a flattering big collar at the back.

Black, brown and violet were the main colours used



K.L.M. plays host to fifty youngsters in a flight over Israel. This is the fifth time that the Dutch Airlines has given The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund something very special for Hanukkah.

Photo by Hirshman

Errors of Nature

By Dr. Elihu Yaron

IT has long been postulated that congenital malformations—babies born with some abnormality or other—were due to a defect of the germ plasm. More and more of these errors of nature are now thought to be due to environmental factors during the nine months of the baby's growth and thus, in part, preventable. This is of great importance, for it means that in most cases the parents of an abnormal baby can be reassured that subsequent pregnancies will not result in similar tragedies.

Both in humans and experimental animals too much X-ray can produce congenital abnormality. So can faults in the development of the placenta in the womb. Other causes are severe vitamin deficiencies, certain powerful drugs and damaging diseases such as syphilis and tuberculosis.

Ways of prevention are clear for most of the above causes. The most important is adequate ante-natal care with treatment of intercurrent diseases, avoidance of too much radiation and an optimum diet. As to German measles, the best thing one can do is to have had it at the age of three, although the doctor can offer giving a serum injection to modify its effects.

A few years ago, an Australian physician noted that several of his patients who gave birth at about the same time had babies with congenital abnormalities—many more than the usual five to seven per cent seen in Europe or the U.S. On looking back into their medical histories he found that the only common experience of the mothers was German measles (rubella) during an epidemic which occurred at the beginning of their pregnancies. With this clue, a search was made in other countries and it was found that many abnormalities, especially congenital deafness and heart disease, were associated with an attack of German measles. Those women who had got over their German measles when they themselves were children were spared ill effects in their offspring; the same applied to women whose attack came in the second half of pregnancy. The critical time is the first three months when the embryo's eyes, ears and heart are developing rapidly.

During its early development, the foetus is especially sensitive to noxious influences, particularly virus infections and lack of oxygen. If mice are exposed to conditions of low oxygen pressure early in pregnancy, the baby mice born have a variety of abnormalities. The precise abnormality is decided by the timing of the low oxygen exposure. If it comes during the fifth to seventh days of gesta-

tion, there are abnormalities of the heart, if during the 15th to 17th days, abnormalities of the eyes, and if later (the whole gestation period is 21 days) the babies are small but normal. Such an accurate timetable has not been worked out for humans but the kind of abnormality also seems to depend on the time of the damage different organs being most vulnerable at different stages of the embryo's development.

Both in humans and experimental animals too much X-ray can produce congenital abnormality. So can faults in the development of the placenta in the womb. Other causes are severe vita-

min deficiencies, certain powerful drugs and damaging diseases such as syphilis and tuberculosis.

THE FRENCH HAVE
A WORD FOR IT:

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SHAVIT—the housewife's faithful standby. (Advt.)

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

Kitchen Hints For The Holidays

MISS Maryann Elizabeth Cinque, a petite 21-year-old New York secretary selected by the Union Label service Freezer Council of AFL-CIO as "Miss Union Maid," spent a week in Israel as a good will labour ambassador representing more than 1,500,000 members of the organized labour movement

(rubella) during an epidemic which occurred at the beginning of their pregnancies. With this clue, a search was made in other countries and it was found that many abnormalities, especially congenital deafness and heart disease, were associated with an attack of German measles. Those women who had got over their German measles when they themselves were children were spared ill effects in their offspring; the same applied to women whose attack came in the second half of pregnancy. The critical time is the first three months when the embryo's eyes, ears and heart are developing rapidly.

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ICE CREAM

SHRIMP
SOUP

SOUP
SOY SAUCE

The Middle East Scene

KASSEM'S BORDER FEINT

THE current Iraqi-Persian border dispute, though still in its preliminary verbal stage, may well develop into major conflict with unpredictable consequences. An official spokesman in Teheran put it last weekend, Baghdad's declared intention of resorting to force in pursuance of a settlement would not only mean war, "but would also give the Persian Government reason for asking for the landing of American troops in Persia in accordance with the U.S.-Persian Mutual Defence Treaty.

It will be recalled that the current controversy was touched off seemingly quite gratuitously by Iraqi Prime Minister-General Kassem in the course of the press conference he held on December 2, the eve of his departure from hospital. Speaking of his country's "brotherly relations" with neighbouring Moslem States, Kassem surprised his listeners by adding:

A border problem such as the one existing between Iraq and Persia, the friendly neighbouring country, is liable to arise between neighbours and could be resolved peacefully and without involving intervention or pressure from outside. Following the Ba'ath (Saddam) coup d'état in 1958 pressure was brought to bear on the Iraqi Government to withdraw from and thus "re-possess" Persia with five square kilometres on the Persian Gulf. This was given as a gift, not right; right, however, because what was given to Persia in the hope that outstanding border problems between the two countries would be resolved. But these problems have not been settled yet, and in case they are not settled in the future this territory shall return to us.

The Background

Border disputes between Iraq and Persia date back to the days of the Ottoman Empire, when Iraq was an Ottoman province. In 1912, after years of continuous trouble, a special joint commission was set up to study the dispute, and the draft of a treaty fixing the frontier demarcations was signed by the two parties. However, the treaty was never ratified, and World War I intervened to delay a settlement even further. Internal difficulties prevented both Persia and Iraq — which became a separate political entity in 1922 — from further pursuing the question, and it was only in 1930, after Teheran pressed the issue, that serious discussions were opened between the two sides.

Four years were to elapse before the two Governments reached the conclusion that they could not cope with the situation themselves, and jointly decided to put the issue before the League of Nations for arbitration. In Geneva, the Iraqi delegation demanded a return to the 1912 treaty, which stipulated that in the South the Shatt al-Arab river should mark the border between the two countries except for a small strip on its eastern (Persian) side, consisting of Khamrashahr and its surroundings, which was to belong to Iraq. But the Persians rejected the Iraqi proposal, and the special commission named by the League to mediate between the two parties failed to produce any results.

The Present Arrangement

It was the military coup of Bakr Sidiki in 1936 — the first in the whole Arab world — that brought a kind of solution to the intricate problem. Naji al-Asl, then Iraqi Foreign Minister, headed a delegation to Teheran in the same year, and finally signed the treaty which now



KASSEM

THE SHAH

governed the border arrangements between the two countries. The treaty gave the whole of the eastern bank of Shatt al-Arab to Persia against the latter's agreement to leave the whole of the river's waters under Iraqi sovereignty. The new treaty, however, remained unratified for two full years, due to Sidiki's assassination, but it was finally approved by the Iraqi parliament in 1938.

What makes Kassem's recent demand for a new arrangement particularly curious is that it had been Teheran, not Baghdad, that sought the present arrangement of an old one. Of course, it may be only an effort on his part to gain a bargaining point for any future overall discussion on the subject. But in view of the confused state of affairs in Baghdad, and taking into consideration Kassem's apparent turn to the left following the coup, it is clear that the new treaty was put into effect, the Persians discovered that they could not allow their shipping in Shatt al-Arab to remain under the full control of the Iraqis just like any other foreign ship. They promptly demanded a revision, while the Iraqis countered by saying that in the north the new treaty harmed their interests. A deadlock was reached when Baghdad, agreeing to a revision in principle, demanded that the northern border near Suleimaniyah should be discussed first. The Persians, however, insisted on starting with Shatt al-Arab; they continued their diplomatic efforts in this direction until last year, when Kassem's troops



MAPAI'S 'YOUNG TURKS' CAME UP THE HARD WAY

By SHAYA SHAPIRO

Mapai's boys tough and determined men among its new representatives in the Knesset.

EVER since he opened his eyes in the Old City of Jerusalem 34 years ago, Menahem Cohen has lived in Sumsa. The Cohens were a noted and respected family in Aleppo, but they have never been rich.

In 1939 the family moved to Jaffa's Marshaya quarter. It was another giant step into the mystic atmosphere of Jerusalem. The family then went on to Jamusse and Hatikva.

The Haganah saved Menahem from the deportation to which many of Hatikva's youngsters fell. Trained to be a section commander, he returned to Hatikva to instruct other boys. He had learned the meaning of organization, and tried to indicate the notion into those who have always regarded themselves outside organized society. It was a formidable task, but Menahem Cohen is not a man to be daunted by his surroundings. He served as Mapai's central nomination committee for Knesset candidates.

Difficulties are nothing, says Mr. Cohen. If you are dismayed by them, you stay in the slums. A man with a one-track mind, he is sure of his success. And he is a born fighter.

GIDEON Ben Israel cannot tell you what his former name was: he forgot it 20 years ago, when he gave it up. He was 16 at the time, a pupil at a Jerusalem secondary school. He was born in 1933, and his parents are in Beersheba. "I will stay on in the Negev, Knesset, or no Knesset," he declares.

He joined the Jewish Brigade when he was still in his teens, later helped bring DP's to this country illegally, and not very long after he was demobilized he had to take up arms again and was wounded in Abu Tor. A young man with ideas and determination, he went on for three years to the London School of Economics, where he managed to become the chairman of the Students Association — perhaps the only foreigner to have gained the trust of enough students to be elected.

In 1953 he settled in Beersheba as secretary of the Labour Council. It is the conviction that newcomers, however humble in origin and lacking in education, must be given a chance to succeed if they are ever to understand what it means. If they are permitted to give orders without proper training, there will be mistakes and regrettable incidents; but this is preferable to just giving them orders, even the best in the world. "I saw Wadi Salib coming long ago," he says.

But his public career in Beersheba did not always meet with the approval of other leaders of the Negev's main Mapai branch. The differences eliminated last year in a major clash between him and Beersheba's Mayor, Mr. David Tuval, who is an equally dynamic personality. Mapai's top leaders attempted to intervene and pacify the rival groups and Ben Israel's nomination was agreed to as a compromise. Still, he maintains that he is to keep the post of Mapai's Beersheba branch secretary to which he intends to devote three days a week.

In the Knesset, Ben Israel says that he will regard himself the direct representative of the Negev settlers. The Negev, he feels, needs more education, more water, more buildings, more men; but what it needs most is to be a good place to live in, a place where the intellectual as well as the farmer and the businessman can feel at home. "We are already on the right road, and we will get there — all the Negevites together."

Fatal, whom everyone calls Mr. Fatal because of the way his name is pronounced in Hebrew, is not discouraged. A short man, rather thickset, he has learned that dreams come true only by dint of hard, very hard, work.

DAVID Fatal's grandfather earned his living as his name suggests in Arabic, by weaving wicks for oil lamps. Born in Syria but brought up in Baghdad, David fled to the latter city at the age of 12.

When Ashkelon still reigned, the young Fatal, a member of the coaching staff of the two torneadas which ripped off the roofs and even collapsed the internal walls but actually remained that tranquil Ashkelon will always stand out which distinguishes it from other immigrant centres.

Even without the plague Ashkelon will still remain in the minds of Israelis both in and outside it. "The South Africans' Zionism was of a practical kind."

When he was 22 Fatal left

END OF AN ERA IN ASHKELON

South Africans Hand Over to Israel Government

By PHILIP GILLON

SOUTH African tourists who make their pilgrimage to Ashkelon in the years to come will no doubt read with some solemnity the following from Isaiah:

And they that shall be of them shall build the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations, and thou shalt call them "In repair of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in."

These words are engraved on a huge bronze plaque dedicated this week in Ashkelon to mark the formal handing over to the Government of Israel of South African Jewry's shares in the Afirid Housing Corporation. These shares represent, in effect, all of the South African holdings in the town, the balance being to purchasers of 488 housing units, the Civic and Commercial Centre, large areas of land and considerable sums of money due by local businessmen. South African money helped to build the Dagon Hotel, the Miremit Sheet Metal Factory, laundries, pensions, tea rooms and other enterprises.

The idea of a Diaspora community "overcoming the building of a town with a novel and exciting one. Never before had a group abroad assumed and undertaken of such complexity as identification with a specific town. The direction and planning, as well as the initial capital, came from South Africa, giving Ashkelon a unique flavour of its own when compared to other mass housing schemes in Israel."

The Ashkelon Project evolved from a plan to provide housing for immigrants somewhere near Tel Aviv or Haifa. The South African Jewish War Appeal, an organization which had developed parallel to the South African Zionist

federation, had collected substantial funds to be used for Displaced Persons by the Joint Distribution Committee. Suddenly — in 1948 — these persons were placed — in the South African Jewish War Appeal in consultation with the late Eliezer Kaplan, decided to allocate these funds to providing the housing which the immigrants needed so desperately.

Then Golda Myerson, at that time Minister of Labour, suggested to Max Spitz, representative of the Appeal, that instead of building new houses to go to an existing city, the South Africans should help to create one of the new towns which the country required to fill the empty spaces. Together they tramped the dunes near the ruins of ancient Ashkelon and agreed that there the eighth city of Ashkelon should rise.

Thus the experiment certainly succeeded, at any rate as far as the physical appearance of the town is concerned. Sonnabend's Leadership

The link between Diaspora and town here was not difficult as the years passed. As soon as people came to live in Ashkelon it proved almost impossible for the South Africans to provide for their needs by remote control, even if this had ever been desired or contemplated. The town acquired its own local council, headed by the President, for instance, the Civic and Commercial Centre, a rustic-looking complex designed by South African architect Jack Barnett. Suddenly — in 1950 — the South African Jewish War Appeal in consultation with the late Eliezer Kaplan, decided to allocate these funds to providing the housing which the immigrants needed so desperately.

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Thus the experiment certainly succeeded, at any rate as far as the physical appearance of the town is concerned.

Despite these important benefits, the plague and the economic depression by critics of the "luxury" of the project — were in reality modest semi-detached cottages, each with two rooms and amenities. But they are incomparably superior to houses in other large-scale schemes of the era. At a time when the country was short of every sort of building material and any form of cover passed as housing, Max Spitz battled valiantly to maintain higher standards. The units were over 50 square metres in area compared to the usual (in those days) 25 square metres.

Young Ashkelonians still remember the shocking effect of the two tornados which ripped off the roofs and even collapsed the internal walls but actually remained that tranquil Ashkelon will always stand out which distinguishes it from other immigrant centres.

Even without the plague Ashkelon will still remain in the minds of Israelis both in and outside it. "The South Africans' Zionism was of a practical kind."

When he was 22 Fatal left

By AMNON BARTOR

lowing the attempt on his life, his utterances are being interpreted somewhat independently of the Iraq-Persian border dispute. Well-informed Arab quarters in Teheran are pointing to three new factors:

1) Kassem's demand has no connection with any of the pressing "Arab problems." On the contrary, the Arabs' current exclusive preoccupation with the Palestine and Algerian issues makes it the duty of every Arab leader to free all other outstanding issues. Moreover, Persia has stood by the Arabs concerning Palestine and Algeria, so that Kassem is doubly blameworthy for opening this new front.

2) Since the July revolution relations between Baghdad and Teheran have been closer than ever. The Baghdad regime is claimed to have let in many followers of the Communist Tudeh Party who, coming "in their thousands" from their various places of exile, have made Iraq a bastion from which to subvert the present Persian regime. On the other hand, Baghdad is not unaware of the religious influence which Persia exercises over the Iraqis, and the fact that many anti-Kassem Iraqis have found refuge in Teheran.

3) International Communism has been making continuous efforts to overthrow the present regime in Teheran and subvert the Central Treaty Organization (formerly the Baghdad Pact) of which Persia is a member. It is pointed out that Communists have found in Iraq an ideal base from which to attack Persia "from behind."

Of course, like almost everything connected with Kassem, it is difficult to know where precisely the truth lies. However, it would seem quite safe to say that the revival of the old border dispute with Persia may have little, if anything, to do with border problems as such.

Well, with very few insignificant exceptions they have passed the test. The sons are taking over, and in some cases, where there were no sons, the daughters' husbands. Binyamina has remained a farming community and even a self-supporting one, with enough dairy

Israel Revisited: Binyamina

TESTING OF A VINTAGE VILLAGE

By PAULA ARNOLD

IT is with places as with persons every day. Slow changes for better or worse do not spring to the eye. But what you can do is open your eyes wide and think back for the 30 years that I have known my village of Binyamina.

Each of us has his own acid test for success. Mine for an Israeli village, of whatever kind, is always the same: kind is always the curse. Are they taking over the farm? Are they taking over the farm? Binyamina has

farmed, even beef, and of course chickens and eggs for our own needs, and plenty for marketing.

Not that every farmer has

retained his mixed farm. It

was not a good idea for

elderly people to

people of middle age — city

townspeople who had usually

never seen a cow — to have

cowshed and chicken-run

in addition to fruit trees. A

good many of these have

given up the cowshed,

though not all by far. In

fact there is a local dairy,

Shromon, which employs

about ten people.

Mixed Farming

But most farmers have

orange groves, vineyards,

a vegetable garden for their

own needs, of late sugarbeet

which goes to Afula, and

ground-nuts. Some concentrate on chickens, all have a

few dozen. It is impossible

to give an average acreage,

because of the diversity, and

because these farmers still

grow irrigation (which means

small-scale farming) is being a burning problem even here.

The last group to take over agricultural land were the German Jews who came in the middle 1930's — lawyers and other professionals.

Well, with very few insignificants they have

passed the test. The sons are

taking over, and in some

cases, where there were no

sons, the daughters' husbands.

Binyamina has remained a

farmering, extravagantly,

and creepers over massive

houses which are as bad as

sin. For two decades now

there have also been many

excellent front gardens, and

there are few houses left

without any at all — even

though there are some old

stalwarts who still insist on

planting their vegetables in

the front garden, reminding

me forcibly of a figure in

an ancient New England

novel (by Mrs. Beecher-

Economic News from Abroad

Argentina's Stabilization

After a period of unrest that culminated in country-wide strikes and violence it now looks as if Argentina is coming out of the worst aftermath of devaluation, and approaching new economic stability. During the first half of the year the worker's cost of living in Buenos Aires rose by an average of 12.5 per cent per month, but during the third quarter the rise averaged three per cent monthly and has flattened out further since. In October the cost index was 120 per cent above October 1958.

The greatest stability of prices is expected to bring an end to the wage claims of the trade unions that enabled the Argentine economy to keep its production costs in line with world market trends. As a matter of fact, the internal price adjustment has already resulted in a

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, December 13, 1958

ONE of the last documents published by the last government was the Five-Year Housing Plan submitted by the Ministry of Labour, in which a competent authority attempted for the first time to present a comprehensive survey of the nation's housing requirements and of the expenditure involved.

The survey should, however, also be one of the first to be dealt with by the new government among its economic agenda for the simple reason that housing still occupies pride of place among our investment branches (in 1958 it accounted for one-third of the total) and naturally sets the pace for business activity in general. Moreover, to fit the volume of housing on must decide matters of principle which are of basic importance for other industries as well.

The plan submitted by the Ministry does not take available resources as its starting point; it sets out to provide housing facilities for the nation's natural increase and the residents of existing slums, temporary dwellings, dilapidated houses etc., plus the improvement and enlargement of housing units erected in previous years, plus accommodation for key settlers in developing areas, plus the absorption of immigration plus meeting any demand that may come from savers, newly married couples, and generally anyone wanting to get a new or better home. The ambition is to have all these needs fulfilled by 1965. As a result the document arrives at a target of 180,000 dwelling units to be built during the next five years, as compared with 148,000 dwellings built during the five years 1953-1958, which number included over 60,000 temporary units. But the new dwellings are to be built on a higher standard than those of the past, the aggregate outlay involved would be considerably bigger. Indeed, the public financing envisaged by the plan would average IL50m. (at the current price level) against IL30m. of budgetary means allocated for housing in the current fiscal year.

The comparison is even more striking in the housing requirements of the conjectured immigration are deducted: thus we get IL7m. a year in the Ministry's plan against IL4m. allocated in the current budget.

There is no need to enlarge upon the inflationary consequences of such a policy. Nor is there much point in analysing the programme in order to show how the exaggerated target had been arrived at by setting the same limits under two heads (young couples and "Savings for Housing," sum clearance and care for the natural increase etc.).

What matters most is the plan's basic philosophy, which considers the State's economic function not as controlling and directing the nation's resources but as providing funds. Small wonder, therefore, that the plan envisages housing first and foremost as a public activity, leaving to private builders less than 40 per cent of the dwellings intended for old-timers.

The danger inherent in such an approach is, however, not only that it can lead to exaggerations, but also — which may be worse in the long run — that it is likely to result in the neglect of measures and policies apt to develop the people's own resources, to attract private capital, etc.

There is no doubt that public — or publicly financed — housing is necessary in some cases, but the time has come to ask what these cases actually are and to what extent public assistance should go. In any case, lagging demand for private housing should not be taken as a pretext for expanding public activity, as if the overall volumes were necessarily fixed. Quite the contrary: it would be a healthy sign if improved housing conditions and wider investment opportunities were to lead more people to divert their savings to productive enterprises, instead of bricks and mortar.

RENAULT U.S. SALES DROP

THE number of Renault cars sold recently in the U.S. dropped from a total of 2,600 during 1957 to about 1,800 in October, according to the Ward's Report on Car Sales. In the U.S. it is learned.

At the same time the sales of other European-made small cars, mainly Volkswagens, increased during October by 22 per cent, the West German state.

marked improvement of Argentina's balance of payments. While exports remained steady at about 100 million imports fell to about 900m. monthly during the first half of 1958, as compared with 1100m. during the first half of 1957.

This turn of the trade balance from a negative to a positive one has been given added force by the substantial credit facilities obtained from the International Monetary Fund and from official and private American sources. Renewed faith in the peso's strength is already making itself felt in the resumed inflow of private capital for Argentina's development projects. However, economists warn, the newly attained stability may be wiped again if the government fails to stick to sound money policies. At the time being the expenditure estimate (including capital spending) for the current fiscal year amounts to over 200,000 pesos while total revenue, including both taxes and loans, is expected to provide only 182,000.

Europe's Prospects

While the Americans are uncertain facing the impact of the persistent "dollar gap in reverse," the European countries are confident of another upswing to such an extent that measures to curb excessive expansion may have to be taken in the fairly near future. In most countries private consumption was steady throughout last year's recession, but of late it has been reinforced by three bullish factors. First, European exports are making a rapid recovery and this trend is likely to gain momentum as the improved raw materials markets put prime producing nations in the position to resume purchases of manufactured goods and industrial equipment. Second, throughout Europe there has been a steady upswing in building activity (in fact, the building boom in West Germany is considered the main cause of the recent increase) despite the lack of labour. Last but not least, in most countries there is a revival of industrial investment. In France the volume of investments is expected to increase by seven per cent next year (as against a rise of a mere four per cent in consumption). In Scandinavia too investment estimates for 1959 have been revised upwards — despite the depressed state of the Swedish timber and newsprint industries and Norwegian fish.

In Italy, Netherland and Austria too product has been rising steadily and expansion is planned on a large scale. In fact, most European countries — with the exception of Italy — now face the prospect of labour shortage, particularly now that the inflow of refugees from Eastern Europe has dwindled down. The trade unions are therefore expected to claim wage increases, and much will depend upon the way these claims will be handled by employers and governments.

Electronic Mail

• The U.S. Post Office is experimenting with a new method of transmitting letters electronically, in order to reduce mail costs. The method — already in use by some cable companies — is known as facsimile transmission, and employs an electronic scanning device to pick up the writing on an ordinary piece of paper and transmit the message to a receiving point, where it is duplicated on sensitive paper. In the project now being developed by the Post Office, however, the original letter would have to be written on sensitive paper, scanned through an envelope and finally transmitted to another sensitive paper contained in another envelope. It has been estimated that apart from greatly speeding up mail delivery, the new method would reduce the cost of sending a letter from coast to coast to 15 cents as compared with the present mail charges of four cents for surface mail and seven cents for airmail, which do not cover the Post Office's actual costs.

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Settlers Oppose Linked Loans

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE Minister of Finance, Mr. Eshkol, is also Head of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, recently faced the Agricultural Centre with a demand that a "linking" clause be included in the contracts of new settlers with the Jewish Agency.

He met determined opposition. The representatives of the settlers complain that income is very low in any case and cannot stand comparison with that of the urban worker. They claim that once they consent to a linking clause they will not be able to meet their obligations for investment: a 10% rate of increase steeply in case of devaluation.

The Minister of Finance sticks to his guns. He says that contracts that are to run for 40 or 50 years must be safeguarded somehow against a decline in the value of the pound. What is more, the long-term loans given by the Jewish Agency takes up in order to finance new settlements are also linked to the dollar.

Thorny Task

To make things easier, Mr. Eshkol proposed that a committee be appointed to study the problem. This body will have a thorny task. Settlers will already point out that their spending on items which could not possibly be fairly linked to the dollar. What about approach roads, partly included in the budget? What about expenditure conditioned by defence needs? What about crops or undertakings introduced only to prove a failure?

If costs are approximately

Restitution Could Be Speeded

German Public Opinion Misled by Delamation Campaign

A N article which appeared on this page on October 11 reviewed the general importance of German restitution for the Israel economy and the outlook for future payments. We now intend to return to some of the major problems involved, in order to show the difficulties that exist in this respect on both sides. Much remains to be done, only one third of all claims have been processed as yet and (and probably the simple cases were dealt with first). But understanding the difficulties, and the true situation, may help in the work that remains to be done.

German Public Opinion

There is a marked undercurrent of German public opinion against the Federal Indemnification Law. It rarely comes to the surface, except in occasional speeches or in letters to the press. But there appears to be a definite attempt on the part of former Nazis to make propaganda against "drones who live at the expense of the German taxpayer." Some striking facts should be cited inasmuch as those defamations and misrepresentations.

In Israel alone, some 1,500 claims have been registered on behalf of persons who came to Israel after World War Two. In many of these even the claimant's original name is unknown. Those few Jewish children who survived were found in the most unlikely places of concealment after the liberation of Poland and Hungary; as yet, it is doubtful whether the claims of such children will succeed even though it should be clear, after all these years of search, that their parents are no longer alive. At similar rates, claims of this kind will continue to occupy the time and the best brains of the indemnification offices in Germany.

But there are still worse cases: many hundreds who went out of their mind as the outcome of persecution. No one can obtain from them any information as to their sufferings. In some cases, concentration camp number tattooed with indelible ink on their forearm, is mute evidence; but others are less fortunate. Hardly anyone of whom has received any of the files was not, by their very nature, secret, they might serve to refute the propaganda now rampant in certain German papers.

Claimants' Complaints

COMPLAINTS about the ways in which German restitution legislation has been carried out have been numerous. It is easy to understand the bitterness in the minds of people who still await, in 1959, the payments to which the law entitles them in respect of losses suffered at the hands of the National-Socialist tyrants in 1933. On the other hand, the Federal Indemnification Law was passed only in 1958; the interpretation of its 250 sections has given rise to endless legal difficulties, and the claimants themselves are not as yet quite sure that they are entitled to. Under these circumstances, it is quite creditable that the German indemnification office had processed, by June 1959, roughly one-third of all claims.

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far as their files are being processed.

It is easy to understand the claimants' bitterness. It is less easy to understand the objective difficulties which the vast network of legislation and judicial precedents must create. There has been much delay in German offices. But there is temptation to think that some lawyers in Israel, too, might have speeded up the processing of the claims they represent if they had paid full attention to their files. It seems there is some substance in the complaints which come from time to time from German high-ranking officials: the files submitted to them sometimes contain little more than a form filled in and perhaps some written decision, the German official being supposed to search for supporting evidence himself. It is, of course, true that the law binds these officials to search for evidence; yet they could process many more files if the lawyers had provided it and if all claims had been prepared with the maximum speed.

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ment have carried out the medical examination under the responsibility of the Indemnification Department in the Israeli Treasury. In the great majority of the cases, the German administration has accepted the opinion of the Israeli doctors. Similar arrangements have been made in other fields where the certificates, or the advice, of the Israeli Government institutions is accepted, unhesitatingly by the indemnification office, with the consent of the Federal Treasury.

Stuttgart or Frankfurt arrive at a decision on the history of South-east Europe in 1941/42. In the meantime, claimants continue to die. On the other hand, efforts have not been spared to reach a settlement, at least for certain specific groups of claimants. The case of Jews has been mentioned previously: in this town, several thousand Jews were massacred by the German occupiers at the beginning of the Russo-German war. Responsibility for the slaughter has been acknowledged by the Indemnification Office of Rheinland-Pfals, and the claims of the widows of the murdered men have been admitted. However, only a fraction of the widows has survived, although pensions have been granted fairly quickly to them, and it is hoped to bring at least this chapter of Jewish tragedy to a speedy conclusion.

Romanian Claims

THE worst complaints come from Rumania. There are not being processed at all, pending the final decision of the West German Court on the "preliminary question whether the anti-Jewish acts perpetrated in Rumania had resulted from action on the part of the 'Independent' Rumanian Government (Antonescu and his followers), or were a part of the German Nazis' persecution of the Jews.

It is indeed unfortunate that a problem of this type, which would call for all the skill of the historian, should be submitted to the Courts of the Federal Provinces of Germany. However, the fact remains: the basic question, and the fate of the claims of all refugees from Rumania, has to be decided in the Provincial Courts of Appeal. The Supreme Federal Court (Bundesgerichtshof) referred the first case to reach it to the Munich Court of Appeal for further clarification, and meanwhile the claimant died. Thus nothing will probably be done until the judges of the provincial Courts of Appeal take a decision.

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German-Romanians

In addition, it may be possible to obtain some satisfaction for another group of Rumanian Jews who have been killed in the German-speaking areas. Whilst their claims for indemnity under the Federal Indemnification Law will have to await the results of the judicial proceedings, they may be entitled to some compensation under the German law for the equalization of burdens ("Lastenausgleichsgesetz"). The payments allowed under that law are small, but they might be available also for losses not covered by the Indemnification Law. The results of the steps taken in this regard may yield tangible results, sooner than the legal steps taken in the German Courts.

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Rubber Soles on the March

Hanagaper Plant Abreast of Latest in Footwear

By YAACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the race for the world's footwear markets, leather and rubber are running neck and neck, with the odds strongly on rubber. Year by year, it makes deeper inroads on the all-leather shoe, boot or sandal we have inherited from our ancestors.

One reason is that cattle breeding is not keeping pace with the world demand for leather which grows as living standards advance. Hence, leather is becoming increasingly expensive in relation to rubber. The man-walking-in-the-street in poorer countries can afford rubber shoes long before leather wear.

Another reason is the progress of technology. The processed rubber sole has come to stay for many types of shoes. The world's leading armies now march on rubber soles. Hob-nailed boots are fast going out of military fashion. Spurts of human blood coming home late have long ago discovered the advantages of rubber soles.

Mountain climbers now conquer their peaks on rubber soles with special profiles that are easily and cheaply manufactured.

This world-wide trend towards rubber has swept the Hanagaper works of Haifa to the peak of the country's footwear industry. This year, it poured close to 700,000 pairs of shoes of all types, from sturdy and waterproof rubber boots for fishermen to dainty ladies' slippers, into the country's shoe shops, whose annual sales run close to 3,500,000 pairs.

The total number of shoes on a nation's feet is an index of its living standard. The average American buys 2.5 pairs of shoes a year—more than anybody else in the world. The Israeli and the thrifty Swiss buy 1.8 pairs each. It may surprise our public to learn that the public in America buy only 0.8 pairs per capita in 1955, Greece 0.7, the U.S.S.R. 0.51 and Poland 0.28. The world's worst-shod people must be the Chinese, who can afford no more than 0.008 pairs per person per year.

Women's feet claim the largest share of the national footwear output—close to 50 per cent. Children account for about a third and men must do with the rest. Hanagaper's success is due to its mass production of low cost shoes, the product of advanced mechanics and up-to-date plant.

Ready to Wear For Quarter Century

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HEMDENMATS-Madam of Tel Aviv feel they could have been the first to the moon if they could have tied end to end all the cloth they cut up and fashioned into clothes.

Among the pioneers in the clothing industry in this country, the firm, whose slogan is that its products "only look expensive," now celebrates its 25th anniversary as a manufacturer of men's and ladies' wear.

Founded by Mr. Sigmund Wohlfeil, the firm is run by him and his son Harry Zev Wohlfeil, employing more than 100. Customers abroad are done in the firm's shop. Hemedenmats-Madam was among the first to introduce fashion shows and the live models show it featured in its shop window stopped traffic a year ago.

The Wohlfeils pride themselves on not only selling clothes but creating fashion that is suitable to the country, and also on their pioneering work in absorbing immigrants throughout the year.

Timing its anniversary celebration with the Hanukkah season, on Sunday the firm will inaugurate a reduction sale on all goods, during which gifts commensurate with the purchase will be awarded to customers.

See our Latest Models of exquisite ladies' shoes

at the

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at the King David Hotel

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Modern production equipment in a Jerusalem shoe factory.

Heels Higher, Toes Sharper

By a Special Correspondent

ISRAEL women are becoming more and more shoe-conscious and find the pointed toe and higher heel more comfortable, as styles that they were previously maintained. Mr. Moise Meirovitch, manager of the Mera Shoe Factory. The long toe leaves plenty of breathing space which accounts for its popularity.

Mera, which has been manufacturing elegant footwear in Tel Aviv for the past 30 years, was founded by his father, an expert cobbler from Poland, and is run jointly by him and a brother. They sell nearly 60,000 pairs a year, through eight stores throughout the country.

Size 37 is a favorite in Israel and in most countries, says Mr. Meirovitch, although women here require broad fittings, and the proportion of those asking for larger

Mera's highly popular models are seen everywhere

sizes has risen during recent years from 10 to 20 per cent.

In copying the Italian fashion, he adds, the problem is less in the material than in skill in producing lighter, more graceful and flexible shoes. At present Mera makes about 12 different kinds in heels ranging from two to half inches. This season, the firm has introduced cognac patent leather and expects still further to approximate Italian workmanship when it acquires new machinery next month, similar to the latest used in Rome.

But whilst the trend to improve is gaining momentum in the entire industry, shoes are everybody's problem and almost every woman's favorite topic of conversation. How to get elegant shoes that are also comfortable is the eternal question. Because in this field very little is done to inform the public on what

is being made; most shoes are bought window shopping.

The average customer com-

monly asks about thick soles which make for a clumsy appear-

ance and throw the shoe out of shape, about the heavy structure of the shoe. Even low-heeled shoes can be produced when properly de-

signed, the experts will tell you. And indeed there is a great improvement in this direction, as most of the dis-

tributors can show.

Comfort Shoes

Most women coming in for shoes are interested more in the appearance than in comfort, Mr. N. Bialik, owner of a busy shoe shop in Tel Aviv will tell you. Yet he reports the popularity of the "Sabat" heel, which is three centimeters high and has a slightly curved two-and-a-half centimeters width. Men's shoes too are no longer the simple affairs they once were, he re-

ports and there is now a wide variety of styling and shades.

The Jerusalem Shoe Co., for example, which employs 300 workers and can produce 2,500 pairs of shoes a day, has a designing department staffed by experts which produces a line of men's shoes that include dress oxfords and formal shoes. Daily average production is 1,500 pairs.

Men do not have the same problem with getting the proper fit because they have not abused their feet to the same extent, says Mr. Katz, a veteran in the industry and owner of an orthopaedic shoe business for the past 25 years. Mr. Katz, who worked in the famous Beta firm in Czechoslovakia, holds a degree in orthopaedics, reports an increased consciousness on the part of the young Sabra in wearing sensible shoes at home so that she can walk comfortably in elegant footwear when she goes out. The very low heel is just as detrimental as a steady diet as the spike heel, he maintains, and approves of the three to four-centimeter heel as the most desirable for walking.

Children's feet are also picking up the fashion trend and mothers today tend to buy two pairs of shoes at a time, one for walking and one for dresswear. Cognac and ash grey, the new shoe colours, are also seen in men's and children's shoes.

Over 70 per cent of the leather used in our shoe production is manufactured here. Fine fat leather produced in Israel tanneries is regarded as suitable for export and trial shipments sent to Belgium and England were favourably received.

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Each part of the sweater is woven separately to follow the natural lines of the female figure. The different parts of the sweater are not sewn together but interwoven by special machinery.

DECO

מפעלי סריגת בע"מ

Major Shoe Companies To Share Management

By ZEEV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel shoe manufacturing industry is reported to be facing a major revamping, following the technical and administrative merger of five major enterprises announced this week.

The merging companies

including the Jerusalem Shoe Corporation, Nachi Artznei and Messer, Speciman, Shimbovsky and Racholder-Baum of Ramat Gan, account for some 25-30 per cent of the total production volume.

The main purpose of the merger, which is understood to have taken place with the active support of the Manufacturers Association as well as the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is to permit them to operate at lower costs to meet some drastic streamlining in credit commitments.

Last year's low sales added to the burdens of the industry. Small-time manufacturers were particularly affected and often had to get rid of their products at cost to meet

some drastic streamlining in credit commitments.

London Designer Takes Israel Window Displays to Task

ISRAEL window displays are lacking in taste and style and must be improved. Mr. George Him, a well-known London designer, told an audience of tradesmen, government officials, graphic artists, architects and window displayers at Tel Aviv's Best Sockman recently.

How to do this is a guest of the Government Tourist Corporation to advise shopkeepers on how to improve the appearance of our shops, Mr. Him said. The lack of professionalism in the field is responsible for Tel Aviv's provincial and unattractive show windows. There are only ten trained window decorators here, and some 30 others who work in this field without being fully trained.

Window dressing is a great improvement in this direction, as most of the display

traders can show.

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